# OXFORD OBSERVER

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## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

*TOLERATION.*

Do always what you yaurself think right, others enjoy the same privilege.—The latter is a duty you owe to your neighbor; the former, as well as the latter, are duties you owe to your Maker.—*Lord Kaims' Art of Thinking.*

The following illustration of the above maxim, has appeared in a late publication.

LONDON, April 16, 1764.

SIR,—Some time ago, being in company with a friend from North America, [Dr. Franklin] as well known throughout Europe for his ingenious discoveries in natural philosopby, as to his countrymen for his sagacity, his usefulness and activity, in every public spirited measure, and to his acquaintance for all the social virtues; the conversation turned on the subject of persecution.—My friend, whose understanding is as enlarged as his heart is benevolent, did not fail to urge many unanswerable arguments against a practice so obviously repugnant to every dictate of humanity. At length, in support of what he had advanced, he called for a Bible, and turning to the book of Genesis, read as follows:—

CHAP. LXVII.

1. And it came to pass after these things, that Abraham sat in the door of his tent about the going down of the sun.

2. And behold, a man bowed with age, coming from the way of the wilderness leaning on a staff.

3. And Abraham arose, and met him, and said unto him, Turn in, I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry all night; and thou shalt rise early in the morning, and go on thy way.

4 But the man said, Nay, for I will abide under this tree.

5. And Abraham pressed him greatly; so he turned, and they went into the tent: and Abraham baked unleavened bread and they did eat.

6. And when abraham saw that the man blessed not God, he said unto him, Wherefore dost thou not worship the most high God, creator of heaven and earth?

7. And the man answered and said, I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name; for I have made to myself a God, which abideth always in my house, and provideth me with all things

8. And Abraham's zeal was kindled against the man, and he arose and fell upon him, and drove him forth with blows into the wilderness.

9. And at midnight God called unto Abraham, saying, Abraham, where is the stranger?

10. And Abraham answered and said, Lord, he would not worship thee, neither would he call upon thy name; therefore have I driven him out from before my face, into the wilderness.

11. And God said, have I borne with him these hundred ninety and eight years, and nourished him, and clothed him, notwithstanding his rebellion against me; and couldest not thou, that art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?

12. And Abraham said, Let not the anger of my Lord wax hot against his servant: lo, I have sinned; forgive me, I pray thee.

13. And he arose, and went forth into the wilderness, and sought diligently for the man, and found him:

14. And returned with him to his tent; and when he had entreated him kindly, he sent him away in the morning with gifts.

15 And God spake again unto Abraham, saying, For this sin shall thy seed be afflicted four hundred years in a strange land.

16. But for thy repentance will I deliver them: and they shall come forth with power, and with gladness of heart, and with much substance.

I own I was struck with the aptness of the passage to the subject; and did not fail to express my surprise, that in all the discourses I had read against a practice so diametrically opposite to the whole spirit of our holy religion, I did not remember to have seen this chapter quoted; nor did I recollect my having ever read it, though no stranger to my Bible. Next morning, turning to the book of Genesis, I found there was no such chapter, and that the whole was a pleasant invention of my friend, whose turn of humor, in which he is a great master, have always an useful and benevolent tendency.

With some difficulty I procured a copy of what he pretended to read, which I send you for the entertainment of your readers; and you will perhaps think not unseasonable at a time when our church more particularly calls upon us to commemorate the amazing love of HIM who possessing the divine virtue of charity in the most supreme degree, laid down his life even for his enemies.

I am, &c. W. S.

## MISCELLANY.

*Extracted from an Unpublished Journal.*

THE BURNING OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

During the time that I was at Poona, from November 1809 to March 1811, there were four instances of women who burned themselves on the death of their husbands. The first two I witnessed. I desired to ascertain the real circumstances with which those ceremonies were attended, and in particular, to satisfy myself whether the women, who were the victims of them, were free and conscious agents. The spot appropriated to this purpose was on the margin of the river, immediately opposite the house in which I lived.

On the first occasion, the pile was in preparation when I arrived. It was constructed of rough billets of wood, and was about four feet high and seven feet square. At each corner there was a slender pole, supporting a light frame, covered with small fuel, straw, and dry grass. The interval between the pile and the frame, which formed a sort of rude canopy, was about four feet.—Three of the sides were closed up with matted straw, the fourth being left open as an entrance. The top of the pile, which formed the bottom of this interval, was spread with straw, and the inside had very much the appearance of the interior of a small hut. The procession with the widow arrived soon after. There were altogether about a hundred persons with her, consisting of the Brahmins who were to officiate at the ceremony, and the retinue furnished by the government. She was on horseback. She had garlands of flowers over her head and shoulders, and her face was besmeared with sandal wood. In one hand she held a looking glass, and in the other a lime stuck upon a dagger. Her dress, which was red, was of the common description worn by Hindoo women, called a *saree.* Where the wife is with the husband when he dies, she burns herself with the corpse; and in those cases where the husband dies at a distance, she must have with her, on the pile, either some relic of his body, or some part of the dress he had on at the time of his death. In this instance, the husband had been a soldier, and had been killed at some distance from Poona. His widow had with her one of his shoes. She had quite a girlish appearance, and could not have been more than seventeen or eighteen years old. Her countenance was of the common cast, without any thing peculiar in its character or expression. It was grave and composed; and neither in her carriage, manner nor gestures, did she betray the slightest degree of agitation or disturbance. She dismounted, and sat down at the edge of the river, and, with the assistance of the Brahmins, went through with some religious ceremonies. She distributed flowers and sweetmeats; and although she spoke little, what she did say was in an easy and natural tone, and free from any apparent emotion She did not seem to pay any attention to the preparation of the pile; but when she was told that it was ready, rose and walked towards it. She there performed some other ceremonies, standing on a stone, on which the outline of two feet had been traced with a chisel. In front of her was a larger stone, which had been placed as a temporary altar, and on which a small fire had been lit. These ceremonies lasted about five minutes, and when they were over, she, of her own accord, approached the pile, and mounted it without assistance.—From the beginning to the end of this trying period, she was to all outward appearance, entirely unmoved. Not the slightest emotion of any kind was perceptible. Her demeanor was calm and placid; equally free from hurry or reluctance. There was no effort, no impatience, no shrinking. To look at her, one would have supposed that she was engaged in some indifferent occupation; and although I was within a few yards, of her, I could not, at any moment, detect, either in her voice or manner, or in the expression of her countenance, the smallest appearance of constraint, or the least departure from the most entire self-possession. Certainly, she was not under the influence of any intoxicating drug, nor of any sort of stupefaction; and from first to last, I did not see any person persuading, exciting, or encouraging her. She herself took the lead throughout, and did all that was to be done, of her own accord.—When she was seated on the pile, she adjusted her dress with the same composure that she had all along maintained, and taking from the hand of one of the attendants a taper, which had been lit at the temporary altar, she herself set fire to some pieces of linen, which had been suspended for the purpose from the frame above, and then covering her head with the folds of her dress she lay quietly and deliberately down. No fire was applied to the lower part of the pile; but the flames soon spread through the combustible materials on the frame. The attendants threw some oil on the ignited mass; and the strings by which the frame was attached to the posts being cut, it descended on the pile. The weight of it was insufficient either to injure or confine the victim; but it served to conceal her entirely from view, and it brought the flames into immediate contact with the body of the pile. At the same moment a variety of musical instruments were sounded, producing with the shouts of the attendants, a noise, through which no cries, even if any had issued from the pile, could have been distinguished.—The flames spread rapidly, and burned fiercely; and it was not long before the whole mass was reduced to a heap of glowing embers. No weight, nor ligature, nor constraint of any kind was used to retain the woman on the pile; nor was there any obstacle to prevent her springing from it, when she felt the approach of the flames. The smoke was evidently insufficient to produce either suffocation or stupefaction; and I am satisfied that the victim was destroyed by the fire, and by the fire only.

'Throughout the whole of this scene, there were no outward appearances to excite horror; no struggle, no violence, none of the contortions, or agonies of death. Not so in the other instance that I witnessed. On that occasion, the woman, who appeared to be about forty, was of a low condition of life. She was meanly dressed in soiled white clothes; and when I arrived, was sitting close to the edge of the river. The corpse, which was that of an old man, was lying within a few yards of her, on one of those light beds used by the natives of India, with garlands of yellow flowers spread over it. The pile was similar to that already described. The widow, probably from her age, and the coarser habits of her life, was more disposed to talk, and had an air of greater confidence than the former young woman, but she seemed quite as firm and collected, and equally free from every appearance of fear and agitation. She had a very decided manner, and looked steadfastly bent upon her purpose. There was even a certain cheerfulness about her, and the only symptoms of impatience she betrayed, was when she missed the corpse of her husband, which, without her noticing it, had been removed, while she was in conversation on the pile.

In the former instance, the sufferer was alone. I could not discover that she had any relations with her. But in this case two children and a sister of the widow were present at the ceremony. The children, who were apparently about five and seven years old, may not have fully understood what was passing before them; but even the sister was unmoved. She stood, with one of the children in her arms, and the other by her side, within a few yards of her sister, but no act of recognition passed between them. The widow must have seen her children, but she took no notice of them; and she was evidently as undisturbed by their presence as they were by her condition. She spoke to me and a gentleman who was with me, and asked us for money, which she distributed to those around her. When the pile was ready, she rose, and walked to it with a firm easy step. There, as well as at the river-side, she went through ceremonies similar to those observed in the former instance. Before she mounted the pile, she turned round, and made an obeisance to me, to the Brahmins, and to the various persons who stood by; but still she took no notice of her children or sister. Even at this moment, her countenance and manner were entirely undisturbed. She took her place calmly by the left side of the corpse, which had already been laid upon the pile; and having lit the pieces of linen attached to the frame above her, she covered her face with a part of her dress, and lay down. The attendants immediately cut the strings by which the frame was suspended; but only three of the corners fell, the fourth still remaining attached to the upper part of the post. Attempts were made to loosen it, but, before it could be moved the flames had gained such height as to drive the attendants from the pile. The force that had been used had, however, so much shaken the whole structure, that, just as the flames reached that part of it where the victim lay, the billets at one corner gave way, and the poor creature fell, her head resting on the ground, and the whole upper part of her body being exposed beyond the pile. She was scorched and disfigured by the fire, and must have been in the endurance of agony unspeakable: but her fortitude never forsook her.—Instead of rushing from the flames, she clang, with a convulsive grasp, to the corner post, and although the motion of her lips showed that she was muttering something to herself, not one single cry escaped her. I saw no more. The attendants instantly cast billets of wood on her as she lay; a fresh heap was raised over her body, and the spreading of the flames soon consummated the sacrifice.

'On both occasions, the indifference of the spectators was not less remarkable than the calmness and resolution of the victim. They looked on, or assisted, without any indication of sympathy or concern. Even the nearest relations of the sufferer seemed to regard what was passing as an occurrenee of no moment, and especially during the horrors of this last instance, it was impossible not to be struck with the total absence of that breathless anxiety, that awful dread, that reverential silence, with which the approach of death is always contemplated among a Christian people.

## GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

It has been asserted by the opposition paper of this city, that the letter of Gen. Jackson, in relation to Silas Dinsmore, was presented to the world in a mutilated form; and that this mutilation was wilfully made for the purpose of placing Gen. Jackson in an unfavorable light before the people of the United States. By no conduct of ours, have we ever rendered ourselves justly liable to such an imputation. With a view to free ourselves from a charge of this nature, we publish a LITERAL *copy of a letter of General Jackson.* We have no comments to offer upon the subject.—All our present purpose is completed, by making it clear, that we have neither distorted the letter in question, nor been the agent of circulating a distorted version.—*Nat. Journal.*

*GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER.*

Hermitage near Nashville
October 15th. 1812.

The Honorable
George W Campbell Esq

SIR, you will receive herewith inclosed, the certificate of John Gordon and and Major Thomas G. Bradford editor of the Clareon on the Subject of the card bearing date Sept. 11th 1812 from Silas Dinsmore united States agent to the Choctaw nation being in the proper hand writing of the said Silas Dinsmore, you will also receive enclosed, the paper of the 26th. Sept. containing the card of Mr. Dinsmore. which I beg you to lay before the Secretary of War, as soon as the reach you, and I beg of you to communicate to me without delay his determination as it respects the removal of Mr. Dinsmore.—When I read your letter of the 10th of April last inclosing me an extract of the Secretary of Wars letter toSilas Dinsmore agent to the Choctaw nation, I, nor the citizens of West Tennessee, hesitated not, to believe that Silas Dinsmore would ceaso to exercise over our citizens such lawless tyranny as he had been in the habit of, and that our peaceefull and honest citizens would be left to enjoy the free and unmolested use of that road as Secured to them by treaty—you can easily Judge and so can the [Secre]tary of War, our surprise and indignation, at the wan[ton in]sult offerred to the whole citizens of West Tennessee by the publication of his card in the Clarion—in which he boasts—that he has set at defiance the Solem treaty that secures to our citizens and those of the United States the free and unmolested use of that road as well as the express instruction of the Secretary of War of the 23rd March last, and boast his detention of a defenceless woman and her property—*and for what!* the want of a passport—? and *my god;* is it come to this—are we *free men or are we slaves is this real or is it a dream*—for what are we involved in a War with great Britain—is it not for the Support of our rights as an independant people and a nation, Secured to us by nature and by natures god as well as Solem treaties and the law of nations—and can the Secretary of war for one moment retain the idea, that we will permit this petty Tyrant to Sport with our rights Secured to us by treaty and which by the law of nature we do possess—and Sport with our feelings by publishing his *lawless tyranny over a helpless* and *unprotected female* if he does he thinks too meanly of our Patriotism and gallantry—were we base anough to Surrender our independant rights Secured to us by the bravery and blood of our fore fathers, we are unworthy the name of *freemen*—and we view all rights Secured to us by Solem treaty, under the Constituted authority, *rights* Secured to us by the blood of our fathers and which we will never yield but with our lives—The indignation of our Citizens are only restrained by assurances that government so Soon as they are notified of this unwarrantable insult, added to the many injuries that Silas Dinsmore has heaped upon our honest and unoffending Citizens, that he will be removed.—Should we be deceived in this, be *frank* with the Secretary of war, that we are free men, and that we will Support the Supremacy of the laws, and that the wrath and indignation of our citizens will sweepe from the earth the invader of their legal rights and involve Silas Dinsmore in the flames of his agency house—we love order, and nothing but a Support of our legal and inalienable rights, would or could prompt us to do an act, that could be construed as wearing the appearance of rashness—but Should not the Source of the evil be removed, our rights secured trea[ty rest]ored to our Citizens—the agent, and his houses will [be] demolished—and when government is applied to, and so often notified of the injuries heaped upon our Citizens and they will adhere to the agent who delights in treading under foot the rights of the Citizens, and exults in their distresses—the evil be upon the government not upon the people who have So often complained without redress—we really hope that the evil will be cut off by the root, by a removal of the agent, should this not be done we will have a right fairly to conclude that the administration winks at the agents conduct under the rose, nothwithstanding the instructions of the Secretary in his letter to Mr. Dinsmore of the 23rd of March—the right of nature occurs—and if redress is not offorded, I would despise the wretch that would Slumber in quet one night before he cutt up by the roots the invader of his Solem rights, reguardless of consequences—let not the Secretary of war believe that we want more *than Justice*, but both from indian and indian agents, we will enjoy the rights secured to us by Solem treaty or we will die nobly in their Support, we want but a bare fulfilment of the treaty—we neither under Stand the Tyranny of the agent in open violation of our rights Secured to us by treaty—or the Creek law, that takes from the United States the right gurantied by treaty that the indians who commit murders on our Citizens, shall be delivered up when demanded, to be tried by the laws of the United States & punished—the *Creek law says the Creeks will punish them,themselves*—These innovation without the consent of the constituted power of the government being first had our citizens do not understand, the information of Colo Hawkins U. S. agent for the Creeks and the information of Genl James Robertson agent of the Chickasaw Nation, to the contrary notwithstanding neither can we the citizens of Tennessee believe without better proofs that the hair of the head of one of the murderers of Manleys family and Crawleys at the mouth of Duck river are disturbed by the creeks, when we have proof that they have lately passed near to Caskaskia fifteen in number to Join the Prophet—In this particular we want and do expect the murderers delivered up agreeable to treaty—this is only *Justice* this we ask of Government—this we are entitled to, and this we must (Sooner or later) and will have—This may be thought strong language—but it is the language that freemen when the are only claiming a fulfilment of their rights ought to use—it is a language that the ought to be taught to lisp from their cradles—and never when they are claiming rights from any nation ever to abandon———

Pardon the trouble I have given you in this long letter—it relates to the two Subjects that has for sometime irritated the pubick mind, and is now ready to burst forth in vengeance—I am Dr sir with due reguard

Yr mo ob Servt
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

I do certify that, some time in the month of August last, on my way from Natchitoches, I passed the Agency house in the Choctaw Nation, with two servants, and inquired for Silas Dinsmore, the agent, who was not then at home. I tarried for the space of an hour or more, and no person demanded a passport of me I then proceeded on my

journey, met Mr. Dinsmore, near the pige n roost, who asked me for my pa-sport, I informed him that I had none. He appeared astonished that I should have come through without one. I told him, I had been advised, that it was not necessary, as he had been advised by the Secretary of War, to desist from stopping of property under the pretext he had heretofore done, and that I had it in my power, without any inconvenience, to have procured a passport, had it been deemed necessary. He admitted, he had received such instructions, with discretionary power, to detain property, under suspicious circumstances, but that he would not undertake to discriminate, and should under circumstances act as he had done, until the powers, under which he acted, were entirely taken from him. He then took an obligation of me, to give him, from some proper person, a certificate of the right of property, and gave me a passport to proceed.

Certificate at Nashville, this 26th of September, 1812.

JOHN GORDON.

Can any freeman read the above without indignation, and a firm determination if government, does not give us immediate relief, to burn the lawless tyrant in the agency house—what that he will not obay the orders of the Secretary of War or the Solemn gurantee under the treaty that "the Citizens of the United States shall enjoy the *free and unmolested* use of that road—and Mr. Dinsmore nevertheless will not suffer it—the die is cast—The citizens Say they will remove the nusance if government does not— A. J.

*THE PRESIDENCY.*

We have often involuntarily made the inquiry of ourselves, is it possible that there is any one chance of such a man as Andrew Jackson becoming President of the United States?

We have no disposition to dwell on the faults of any one, and in general would forbear to remark where censure only can be used; but when such a man as Andrew Jackson stands a candidate for the first office in the gift of the nation, no feelings of delicacy should prevent the repeated mention of his faults, though some apology may be due the public, for *inflicting* on them a catalogue of offences, which, to a well ordered mind must be sickening indeed. Is it possible then, that there is *any chance* of this man's being placed over us: a man, who almost with an even tenor has trampled on the laws of humanity, of justice and of his country: who has permitted (to use a mild term) the execution of the unresisting captive and of the unoffening citizen: who has disobeyed the orders of his Government and offered indignity to her civil officers which should forever disqualify him for *any* office, whose influence should extend beyond himself: who has shown the most deplorable ignorance of the constitution and laws of his country: a victor indeed, but one who has proved himself unworthy to be entrusted with the lives of soldiers: a man, in short, at the mention of whose name humanity weeps and the just indignation of her offended laws and of the laws of his country is called forth: of humble intellectual powers withal, and whom few believe to be in *any respect* qualified for the office? Is this the man, we repeat, who is to be placed at the head of that nation whose boast it is that he has the *whole* nation from which to choose? For those who prefer Gen. Jackson for what he is, he is probably a fit leader, and the secret of their choice may be sought in the sympathy of their characters; but of such we believe the number to be very few: we know that many and we believe that most of his most zealous advocates would recoil from acknowledging any sympathy in the leading habits of his character.—We have never been *particularly* friendly to Mr. Adams, (though his administration is acknowled to have been almost unexceptionable,) but we are not of those who are willing to sacrifice the honor and jeopardize the interests of the country, from personal or sectional animosity.—Fellow citizens, the eye of the world is fixed upon this republic: the nations of Europe believe our government to be but a doubtful experiment, and the election of a man like Andrew Jackson would afford abundant reason to doubt the ability of the people to govern themselves; it would *lower* the nation in *their* estimation and in our *own*. Is there an American who would not be ashamed of that page of his country's history which should record the election of Gen. Jackson to the highest office in the gift of the people? Mark the language of the Virginia Convention on this subject; in their very able and temperate address to the people of Virginia, which manifests an earnest solicitude for the welfare of the country, they say, by way of Preamble, "It is no ordinary occasion which at this inclement season of the year has brought so many of us from our business and our home; we believed that the dearest interests of our country were at stake, that her character, her peace, and her happiness, and even the permanence of her free institutions were in peril; we feared the most pernicious consequences from the election of General Jackson, and we have cause to consult on the means of averting this calamity from our country—we believe that the only means of effecting this great object is the re-election of our present Chief Magistrate."—Such is the language of sober and reflecting men—men to whom the character of General Jackson is thoroughly known, and whom none will impeach with any other motive han that of the best good of their country.

In conclusion, we would ask of those who with such infatuation of zeal are endeavoring to excite the people against the present administration, to reflect what it is that urges them to this extraordinary course—what are the wrong, that aggrieve them so—what are the wrongs under which they are now suffering, from which they expect relief in the election of General Jackson.

When such a man as Andrew Jackson is, by deliberate choice, placed at the head of this nation, well may every true patriot, in the last words of Pitt, exclaim—"Oh, my country!" H.

## FOREIGN.

*LATEST FROM EUROPE.*

The packet ships George Canning, and Helen, arrived at New-York from Liverpool and Havre, have brought papers, the former from Liverpool and and London to the 26th of March, and the latter from Havre and Paris to the same date. The papers do not contain any intelligence which throws additional weight on the affairs of the east, and the accounts from Portugal are no later than we have already received. We find the annexed article under the Vienna head of the 14th of March:—

*Salem Gazette.*

Public opinion is still in favor of peace, but there are persons who pretend to have good reasons, for expecting ere long, the intelligence of the entry of the Russian troops into Moldavia. However pacifically inclined the Emperor Nicholas may be, it is not possible that he should any longer submit to a protracted political negotiation, similar to that in which he was engaged last year, whilst the Porte by closing the Bosphorus, deprives one half of the finest provinces of Russia, of an outlet for their produce.

Our politicians are now occupied with the following subjects for speculation:—The mission of a diplomatic Agent to St. Petersburg, the preparations for the embarking of French troops, for the Morea, and the negotiations of the American Agents at Constantinople.

The Spanish Government has issued orders to all its Ambassadors and Representatives at Foreign Courts, not only to deliver passports to all Spaniards expelled from Mexico who may present themselves, but also to grant them special protection and aid in reaching Spain. Those Spaniards who are included in the decree of May 1st, 1824, are exempted.

By the ship Columbia, at New-York, London papers to the evening of April 1, have been received.

The Gazette de France, of March 30th, contains an extract from the Augsburg Gazette, announcing the arrival, at Vienna, on the 20th, of the mail from Constantinople of February 25th. "By this mail," says the Augsburg Gazette, "we learn that the Porte has returned to a more moderate disposition. It has granted the Greeks an armistice of three months, and promised them an amnesty if they will make their submission."

This offer of amnesty to the Greeks, on condition of their submitting to the Porte, will, of course, amount to nothing. It was made previous to the treaty of the 6th of July, and the repetition of the offer now proves a fixed determination in the Porte not to acknowledge the intervention of the Allied Powers. There was a report in London on the 29th, that the Bosphorus had been re-opened to European commerce, and that the Turks had proposed an armistice for the purpose of having negotiations resumed at Constantinople.

It is doubtless true, however, that preparations for war were prosecuted at Constantinople with as great vigor as ever; and the London "Globe and Traveller" asserts, that, with the writers of a great majority of the letters brought by the last mail, no doubt of immediate hostilities between the Porte and Russia was entertained.

The Journal of St Petersburgh of the 11th of March had been received, which contains two important articles, the first being the declaration of the Emperor's opinion upon the memorable manifesto of the Porte. It expresses in strong language the regret of Russia at that manifesto, and her determination to require a complete and speedy reparation for all the wrongs which Russia has suffered at the hands of the Sultan, while she, at the same time, prosecutes with her Allies the negotiations consequent upon the Treaty of London She will conform to that treaty to the very letter, in all that concerns its spirit and execution, while she will find means, single-handed, by the aid of Providence, to obtain indispensable reparation for her injuries. The declaration of the Divan, that they never intended to execute the stipulations of the treaty of Ackerman, has caused great and just indignation.

## DOMESTIC.

EXPLOSION.—The Powder Mill of Messrs. Hoyt & Ingersoll, in South Lee, containing three and a half tons powder, blew up at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning last. The workmen were sleeping in a building at a little distance, which was nearly demolished, but they escaped unhurt.—*S. Gazette*

ALBANY, April 17.

DISTRESSING AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Wednesday night, at a little after 12, our citizens were aroused by the alarming cry of fire, which was found to proceed from the building in Beaver-st. occupied by Mr. Aspinwall as a brass and bell foundry. The night was calm; but the quarter where the devouring element made its appearance, amid narrow streets and buildings peculiarly susceptible to its ravages, rendered it impracticable to arrest its progress until it had spread destruction and ruin much farther and wider than any similar calamity in this city has done for more than 20 years. What renders the visitation peculiarly distressing is, that it has fallen heavily and extensively upon the middling class of our citizens, upon the honest laborer and the industrious mechanic, and has unhoused between fifty and sixty families, besides subjecting them to losses in the destruction of furniture and other moveables, which must be severely felt by all, and which many of them are illy able to bear. The amount of loss, either in real or personal estate, we have not heard estimated with any accuracy, but it may probably be placed at $50,000. Of the real estate we understand that but a small proportion was insured.

The fire raged with great violence between three and four hours, sweeping in its course all the buildings on the south side of Beaver-street, from Green-street nearly to South Market-street, and on the north side of the same street between the brick building on the corner of Green and Beaver, occupied by Mr. Dunn, and the brick building occupied by Mr. D. M'Clash, as a printing office. It also extended its ravages across the square to Hudson-street, and destroyed in the whole, between 30 and 40 buildings, the majority of which were not of great value.—*Morn. Chronicle.*

*From the Sackets Harbour Advocate of April 24.*

HORRID MURDER.—It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most shocking and appalling murders that ever blackened the catalogue of human crime, which occurred at Brownville in this county on the 15th inst. A misunderstanding had long subsisted between four individuals of that place, by the names of Joseph and Heber Rodgers, Henry Dimon and Henry Evans, neighbors, all of whom were concerned in this bloody tragedy. Evans was living upon a piece of land which he held by contract and had often stated that he should quit it this spring, upon learning which, one of the Rodgers went to the owner of the land and obtained a new contract for it and informed Evans what he had done. Evans then swore he would not leave the premises till he got ready. This fanned the embers of the old feud existing between them to a flame, and a consultation was held between the two Rodgers and Dimon to devise how they should dispossess Evans of the place. A brother, of the Rodgers, who was a particular friend of Evans, overhearing the conversation respecting putting Evans out of the house on the premises in question, and went to him on the evening of the 15th of April, and told him what his brother Joseph and Heber and Dimon were determined to do, and remained with him in the house during the consummation of the horrid and bloody act which ensued. He says Evans barred the door to keep his brothers and Dimon out, but Heber Rodgers and Dimon, who still survive, say the door was not barred when they entered the house. Some time in the evening Joseph Rodgers went to the house, his brother Heber and Dimon following after at some distance. Joseph entered the door and was instantly struck to the floor by Evans, by a blow on the head with an axe, and soon expired. Shortly after Dimon and Heber came up to the house; and Dimon went in and was met by Evans with a blow upon the head with the axe with which he was armed, which brought him to the floor, but which has not yet proved mortal. Heber then entered the house ignorant, (as it would seem) of the fate of his brother Joseph and Dimon, but on discovering their shocking condition he attempted to retreat and was pursued by Evans, who gave him violent blow upon the back with the edge of the axe which felled him to the ground, from which, however, hopes are entertained that he will recover. Evans than went to a distillery near by and informed the owner, a Mr. Peck, that he had killed the Rodgers' and he was glad of it. He said he had long designed to kill them and requested Peck to go with him to his house. On arriving at the house and ascertaining that only one of the unfortunate men upon whom Evans had wreaked his premeditated vengeance was dead he said he was sorry and regretted that he had not despatched all three of them. He has been lodged in jail at Watertown to await his trial due to his crimes. We are informed that since in jail he boasts with stoic hardihood of the bloody and depraved deed his hands have done.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—At the laying of the corner stone of the new Methodist Meeting House, about to be erected in Bennet-street, at the North end, yesterday, after the Rev. Mr. Maffit had arrived at the middle of his address, a portion of the floor gave way and precipitated nearly three hundred persons, chiefly ladies, into the cellar beneath A scene of most appalling confusion ensued. Screams and groans resounded through the air, uttered by those who were safe, as well as those who were mingled in the chaos below. When those who were able had scrambled, out the wounded were picked up. About 30 were badly injured, but none killed outright, although it is feared that several of them cannot survive the injuries they have received.

We have not been able to procure many particulars, but among those who were badly hurt we ennumerate Col. Benj. Hayden, who had both legs broken and his head badly bruised; Mr. Thomas Gooding, weigher, leg broken; the wife of Capt. John G Scott, whose husband is absent at sea, leg broken; the wife of Mr. Wm. W. Motley, tailor, leg broken, and Mrs. Davis, leg broken and otherwise badly injered. The timber, which was a pretty long one, was broken in two pieces, in consequence of a brick pillar (the mortar of which was green) in the cellar having crumbled down. A brick or block of wood was placed between the pillar and timber, in order to keep the level, which appears to have caused the accident, in consequence of the greenness, of the mortar throughout the work.

*B. Patriot.*

MURDERS.—The Gore (Upper Canada) Gazette mentions, that a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Thomas Wilson, who was killed by a blow from a candlestick on his head, given him in the dark by a man named Rook, during an affray at an Inn in that township. The same paper mentions that another inquest was held on the following day, by the same Coroner, on the body a Squaw, of the Tuscarora tribe. The parties, in company with other Indians, we believe had been drinking together, when the Cayuga Indian, taking offence at a song, which the Squaw had been singing, drew his knife, sprang upon her and stabbed her mortally; the other Indians immediately interposed, and in the scuffle one of them was stabbed in the mouth and through the cheek, by the Cayuga, and the fingers of another were nearly cut off in attempting to take away the knife. They succeeded disarming him, but he got away, and was pursued by several Indians—including a son of the deceased—who, upon finding that murderer was outstripping them in the chase, and likely to escape, fired upon him with his rifle. The fugitive ran near a half mile after this, when he fell, and the others coming up to him, he quietly surrendered himself. He was covered with blood; the ball had entered his back under his right shoulder blade, and passed out under the right breast.

The Indians immediately delivered him up to the proper authorities.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—There is to be seen at 201 Meeting street, Charleston, three doors from the Guard House, an *African Man*, who has without any assignable cause almost entirely changed his color. His face, hands, ankles and feet, are of the original black, the rest of his skin is a perfect healthy white. To naturalists and medical men, he is unquestionably a subject for curious speculation.

SWALLOWIG PLUMB PITS.—In August, 1826, a Mr. Robert Martin, of Blenheim, N. Y. ate a quantity of plumbs, and under the impression that they would be less liable to injure him, swallowed pits and all. He was shortly after taken ill, and has been out out of health ever since, until about two weeks since, when he took a a powerful emetic, and singular as it may seem, he vomited up a string of thirty plumb pits, which must have remained on his stomach from the period of his having eaten the plumbs in 1826, to that time, about 18 months.

*Schoharie Republican.*

On Thursday week a gentleman near Libertytown, Md. had a child two months old put into his arms, in rather a novel and unnatural manner. He was walking with an umbrella over his head, when a woman with a child in her arms begged him to protect her from the rain for a few minutes;—pretending she had been travelling, and was exhausted, he also consented to carry the child a few paces, when the woman stopped to adjust some part of her dress, and gave him the slip, leaving the infant for the gentleman to provide for as he could.

A a Female Seminary in Connecticut, diplomas, premiums and titles have recently been conferred upon several young Ladies for excellence in literary attainments. We presume the title of *Mrs.* would have been more acceptable, and if the preceptor of that institution would engage to confer this title, he would not be wanting for scholars.

*Springfield Rep.*

STEAM BOAT [illegible] Justice Marshall, [illegible] the Hudson, [illegible] tempting to land [illegible] Castleton, the boat [illegible] which was lowering [illegible] son and two others, [illegible] precipitated the three passengers [illegible] of the hands into the river. Prompt and timely exertions [illegible] individuals on shore how[illegible] Captain of the Boat, they [illegible] cued from a watery grave.—*L. Inq.*

STEAM BOAT BURNT.—The steamboat Florida, on her passage [illegible] bama, for Mobile, with 70 [illegible] ton, was accidentally burnt [illegible] hawba, without insurance.

The weather in Canada had been cold, and a late seed time was expected as the consequence. The weather, however, had been peculiarly favorable for making maple sugar, which was abundant in some places as to sell at two pence per pound.

A case of slander, Capt. A. Fallon vs. John Donaldson, was lately tried in Georgia. The jury gave a verdict of $10,000 damages. The defendant having announced his inability to pay so large a sum, the plaintiff struck off 9000 dollars, leaving Mr. Donaldson but 1000 dollars to pay for slandering his neighbor.

The London Morning Chronicle affirms that, according to the latest accounts, the number of Dissenters in Great Britain, including the Scotch Presbyterians in both kingdoms, amounts to ten million of souls.

The chancellor of England has recently received 1,200£ from an unknown person to be returned to the public funds, "for conscience sake."

The Liverpool Courier of the 26th ult contains the intelligence of the death of Gen Brown. The Crisis, (a paper published at St. Francisville, Louisiana) received, at the same time, by the mail, contains the same information.


# THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, MAY 15, 1828.


## COURT HOUSE MOVEMENTS.

It is sickening (we can use no other term) to observe the course pursued by the Court House gentry to raise the wind in Oxford County. Finding the Republicans of Paris too strongly armed with principle and integrity to be shaken by their efforts, they are carrying their miserable deceptions into those towns, where they can find more subservient tools, more obedient understrappers.

The gentlemen of the Court House know full well that the moment they attempt, publicly, to try the strength of their party, at home, they are down. Hence, it is, that they have got up the meeting at Buckfield, and by means of their deceptions, have caused a number of the inhabitants of that town to exhibit themselves in a manner, which will, we apprehend, be a source of mortification to them hereafter. It ought to be known that the meeting is from the "work shops," at Paris Hill; and being known, will have precisely the effect in the County, that it ought to have. The manufacturing establishment on the "Hill," have found a very convenient retailing "agent" at Buckfield village—a very grave and dignified boy, who has the experience of nineteen years, at least, and possibly twenty—who has as much knowledge and political information, as some other boys, certainly not more than most other boys of eighteen or twenty years of age. This lad is a sort of common carrier for the "factory" and deals out their inventions. Although we consider him a very humble instrument, he is certainly entitled to some credit for his success upon the good people of Buckfield. He has done more for the Court House gentlemen than they could do for themselves. But what has the Court House gained to the "Hero," by this movement. If by the instrumentality of this boy, and the tremendous eloquence of the Reverend politician of a neighboring town, whipped in for the occasion, they got ninety-nine men to express themselves in favor of the General for President, it does not follow that they will so remain until the election. For the credit of some of the individuals at the Buckfield meeting, we cannot but hope that they will deliver themselves from their leaders: should they not, a majority of the votes of Buckfield are yet unpledged. We assure our readers that such means will produce a similar effect in but few of the towns in this district. The brand of the Court House gentry is plainly seen in the whole transaction, and where that is seen, it will be known. The secret and dark operations are only to be feared.

Since writing the above, we have received a letter from a gentleman in Buckfield, giving us a full account of the meeting above alluded to, which we shall take the liberty to give our readers in our next paper.

TEMPERANCE.

We are pleased to learn that a temperance society was formed in Bethel Village, April last, by the citizens of that town. Peru, and Mexico. They assembled on said day aforesaid, for that purpose, when an interesting and appropriate address was delivered by LEVI STOWELL, Esq. after which a society of thirty-four members was formed to suppress that vice, which is a disgrace to [illegible] not any [illegible]

ciety of every grade. One excellent feature in the constitution of this society is, the *entire* abstinence of the use of distilled spirits—and we feel a degree of satisfaction to state, that on that day the traders of the village had the *magnanimity* to sweep the gill cups from their counters, thereby changing the dram shop into a *respectable* retailing store. Such things are worthy of imitation, and we heartily wish we could say as much for *our* village, as for this, in Dixfield. And we now ask our traders here, whether it would not be better for them and for society, to stop selling spiritous liquors of all kinds, to be drank in their stores, thereby preventing a man from becoming intoxicated many times, or at least, bring about a fashion of making us get *drunk* "at home."

A new Postoffice has been established in Weld, and Lafayette Perkins, Esq. appointed Postmaster. Also one in Carthage, and John Storer, Esq. appointed Postmaster.

### KENNEBEC ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Kennebec Congressional District, openly and decidedly friendly to the National Administration, and supporters of the election of J. Q. ADAMS to the Presidency of the United States, holden at the Court House in Augusta, on the 7th day of May, 1828, for the purpose of designating a candidate to be supported as an elector from this District, and of adopting such measures as they may deem proper to promote the re-election of JOHN Q. ADAMS, in pursuance of previous notice; the meeting was called to order by the Hon. James Parker, and chose

Hon. CHARLES HAYDEN, *Chairman*,
NATHAN CUTLER, Esq. *Secretary*

The meeting made choice of the following gentlemen as a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

Hon. Joseph Southwick, of Vassalborough,
Hon. James Parker, of Gardiner,
Ebenezer Hutchinson, Esq. of Waterville,
William Clark, Esq. of Hallowell,
Luther Severance, of Augusta,
George Lathrop, Esq. of Leeds, and
James Williams, Esq. of Readfield,

The meeting adjourned to two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time Mr. Southwick, from the above committee, submitted the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That this convention have entire confidence in the moral worth and political integrity of the eminent civilian and experienced statesman, *JOHN QUINCY ADAMS*, and approving the policy of his administration as conducive to the prosperity and reputation of our country, we will cordially and zealously support his re-election to the office of President of the United States.

*Resolved*, That we concur in the nomination of *RICHARD RUSH*, of Pennsylvania, for the office of Vice President of the United States, believing him to be possessed of the character, qualifications and temper, essential to a correct, dignified and impartial discharge of the responsible duties of that office.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of the general convention holden in Portland in January last, meet our decided approbation, and that we concur in recomending the Hon. THOMAS FILLEBROWN, and Gen. *STROR* NOWELL, to be supported as candidates for electors at large.

*Resolved*, That the present crisis requires of every patriotic citizen a firm support of the administration of the Government of his country, against the wanton, unfounded and unparalleled opposition which has been arrayed against it, and which pursues its object by means deeply injurious to the reputation of the country and the character of Republican Governments.

*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the election of a Senator from this State in the Congress of the United States will devolve on the next Legislature of this State, it is necessary that the friends of the National Administration should adopt such measures as will ensure this State against any misrepresentation of the sentiments and views of the People in that branch of the General Government.

*Voted*, That a committee of one from each town represented, be nominated from the chair, to report a suitable candidate to be supported as an elector from this District.

The following gentlemen were nominated and chosen: Gardiner, Col. Plummer; Pittston, Rufus Gay; Hallowell S. W. Robinson; Augusta, Joshua Gage; Readfield, Doct. T. Currier; Winthrop, Isaac Moore; Monmouth, Col. Marston; Leeds, Capt. Lindsay, Fayette, Doct. A. P. Fuller; Mt. Vernon, Major Samuel Davis; Newsharon, Joseph Cram; Farmington, John Gould; Belgrade, Samuel Titcomb; Sidney, Doct. A. Howard, Waterville, J. Partridge; Winslow, Isaac Britton; Vassalborough, Samuel Redington; China, Robert. Gardner; Windsor, James Wingate; Unity, E. P. Nickerson, who reported that they have *unanimously* agreed to recommend the Hon. JOSEPH SOUTHWICK, of Vassalborough, as a candidate for that office; whereupon,

*Resolved unanimously*, That the Hon. JOSEPH SOUTHWICK be recommended as a suitable candidate for an elector of this District.

*Voted*, That a Committee of five be appointed to correspond with the committees of towns to be chosen in the different parts of this State, and to take such measures as they may be required to effect the object of the Convention the day passed. [That committee to be a Senator in Congress.]

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee—Gov. Evans, of Gardiner, Wm. Clark, Esq. of Hallowell, H. W. Fuller, Esq. of Augusta, Col. Fairbanks, of Farmington, and Doct. Currier, of Readfield.

*Voted*, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the newspapers in this County, friendly to the National Administration. CHARLES HAYDEN, *Chairman*.
Attest: NATHAN CUTLER, *Sec'y*.
*Kennebec Journal.*

### DIED,

In this Village, on Monday morning last, of the quinsy, Judith, aged 4 years and 1 month, youngest child of Mr. Benjamin Tucker.

"Sweet little cherub—forced to yield,
And bow to conquering death;
The sentence could not be repealed,
Nor love prolong her breath.

Death holds the bright and golden key
Which opes the door of endless life;
From earth's dark prision sets us free,
This scene of passion care and strife."

In Paris, of the quinsy, on the 26th ult. Julia Loretta, daughter of America Thayer, aged three years and five months.

And art thou gone our child, so soon,
Sweet bud of promise, joy, and light;
Snatched from our sight before 'twas noon,
Ere grief or care, or ought could blight!

Yet should we weep? Ah no—thou hast fled
From scenes where sin and sorrow dwell;
We'll lay thee in thy dusty bed,
And bid a fast, a sad farewell,

In Plantation No. 4, Philomelia Ann, aged 5 weeks, daughter of Mr. Wm. Delvin.

*Obituary Notice of* REV. SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, *late of Buckfield, (Me.) who departed this life March 9, 1828, in the 48th year of his age*

Mr. Hutchinson was born in Windham in this State. His father was the Rev. Joseph Hutchinson of that town, a worthy minister of the Baptist denomination. After receiving such an education as the opportunities of that early day presented, he removed with his father to Hebron, where, at the age of 20, he entered the christian ministry under the approbation of the Baptists. Possessing by nature the gift of a strong mind, bent on *truth* as its great object, he made commendable advances in knowledge, and "went on to perfection" by leaving what he discovered to be erroneous in theory, and embracing what he became persuaded, after candid and faithful examination, was true. He commenced the ministry in the Baptist order, but, subsequently, became satisfied, that the Bible taught a more glorious and transporting faith than that to which he had subscribed in early life. He died, as he had lived for a number of the last years of his earthly existence, a firm believer in the final salvation of the whole human family

Few persons are better acquainted with the Holy Scriptures than was Mr. H. He had made them the study of his life, and always perused them with a sincere and honest desire to ascertain what *they* taught and to believe and defend that and that only. A very great part of the Bible he committed to memory, so that he was seldom if ever at a loss for a passage, or for the precise language in which it was expressed. As a minister Mr. Hutchinson possessed those qualities which are necessary as an evangelist, and which caused him to be venerated and beloved even by those whose doctrines he opposed. Liberal in his sentiments, ready in speech, mild in reproof, fervent in exhortation and punctual in his engagements, he was a faithful minister of his beloved Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. Till his health failed, he continued to preach the goood tidings of that great joy which shall be to all people, and to his dying moment he manifested his desire for, and an unshaken belief in the ultimate salvation of all men. As a citizen Mr. H. was a devoted friend to our political institutions. As a neighbor he was proverbially benevolent and charitable, and none could bring a railling accusation against him.—Though possessed of but a small property,—for he had sacrificed every thing for the cause of Christ,—his house was always open to the weary traveller, and it may in truth be said of him, that he never suffered the hungry traveller to go away empty; for he was always willing to divide his substance with the destitute.

Mr. H. has left behind him a number of useful published works, which will be preserved for a long time. A posthumous work of Mr. H. entitled, "A Scriptural Exhibition," &c. is about being put to press, agreeably to his directions, and will be presented to the public in the course of the ensuing summer. It is spoken highly of by those who have seen it in manuscript.

His funeral was attended by a numerous assembly of his acquaintances in Buckfield and in the adjoining towns, who followed the mortal remains of this "man of God" to the house appointed for all the living. A discourse was preached on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Bates, Pastor of the Universalist Society in Livermore, from 2d Cor. v. 1.

Thus, in the forty-eighth year of his age and the twentieth of his ministry, expired this amiable and virtuous preacher of the Gospel. In this dispensation of Providence, the surviving family is bereft of a most affectionate and faithful friend, and society of one of its most exemplary members. "Though dead he yet speaketh." His virtues will long live in the memory of his brethren His body is in the dust; but his spirit now rests gloriously in the bosom of his Father God.
*Christian Intelligencer.*


## EARTHERN, CHINA, & GLASS WARE!

**LEACH & WHITMAN,**
No. 6, MERCHANTS' ROW, PORTLAND,

HAVE received per recent arrivals **150** Packages of Earthern, China, & Glass WARE, which they offer by the Crate or Retail at Boston Prices.

☞ Purchasers are invited to call.
May 7, 1828. 6w 2


## SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD ss.

ALL the right and equity of redemption, or all the right, title or interest which Capt. JETHRO NORTON now has or had on the twelfth day of October 1827, to the Land on which he now lives, in Livermore, containing about eight Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-house, Shop, &c. thereon, situated near the Inn of Col. Jesse Stone; taken on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the fourteen day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the store of Francis F. Haines, Esq. in said Livermore, unless previously redeemed.

SAMUEL MORRISON, *Dep. Sheriff.*
May 6, 1828. 3w 2


FOR sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*, BLANKS for Town Orders, Town Clerks, Surveyors of Highways, and Letters for notifying Towns of Paupers.

## G. C. LYFORD,

HAS received his Spring supply of seasonable and fashionable

**GOODS,**

many articles of which will be offered at lower prices than ever before sold in Portland.

He has on hand 8000 yds Light and Dark Calicoes from 1s to 2 | 3 per yd; 2000 yds black, col'd and fig'd Silks; elegant Battiste Dresses; rich Mareno, raw Silk, Brocade, Cashmere and Valentia Shawls; Cashmere-raw silk and Valentia Mantles; superb assortment fancy silk, Gauze and Barage Hand; kerchiefs; large assortment striped, check'd and fig'd Cambrics and Muslins for Gowns; Gloves and Hosiery all kinds; plain & fig'd Swiss Muslins; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Bonnet Cambrics; elegant Bonnet Ribbons, artificial Flowers; Parasols, &c &c.

—☞—ALSO—☜—

1 case fresh Leghorn Bolivars first quality;
1 do do Bonnets, do do
Fine assortment **BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES**; Satinetts; thin Pantaloon Stuffs; Vestings; Lots of domestic Cottons, &c.

Portland, April 10, 1828. 6w 198

## ASA BARTON, AGENT,

HAS just received a variety of

**NEW GOODS,**

which he is authorized to sell at very low prices. Calicoes for ninepence per yard, and other articles in proprtion, all for cash.

May 12.

## LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,
*Publish and keep for sale thefollowing Valuable*

SCHOOL BOOKS:

ALGER'S MURRAY, being Murray's own Abridgment of his Grammar, with copious additions from his larger work, rendering the Syntax very complete, to which questions for examination are added. By Israel Alger, Jr. ☞As a cheap and compendious elementary work for general use, this is probably the best Grammar extant, and is rapidly gaining an introduction into most of the towns in New-England. Though furnished at a moderate prices, it is so copious, as in most cases to supersede the necessity of a larger work. Price $2.

*Extract from the Record of the School Committee of Boston.*

"At a meeting of the School Committee, held at the Mayor and Aldermen's Rooms, May 5, 1824, it was *Voted*, That Alger's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar, Boston Stereotype edition, be introduced into the public Reading and Grammar Schools of this city.
JOHN PIERPONT, *Sec'ry.*

ALGER'S ENGLISH TEACHER, in which Murray's Exercises and Key are placed in opposite columns, by which errors in grammar are at once exhibited, furnishing a very convenient aid to instructers and private learners. Many errors which had crept into the various editions of the Exercises and Key, have been detected in this work not only by great care, but by their being printed in opposite columns. 1 dol.

ALGER'S BOOK KEEPING, on a new and improved plan.

DR. ADAMS' GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS, on a plan highly approved. More than 50,000 copies have been published, and of which it may be said, that probably no work is better adapted to the use of schools in general.—Geography $1—Atlas 50 cts.

***This Geography cannot fail to receive the approbation of all who examine it. The First Part consists of names of places, rivers, &c. divided and accented. The Second Part consists of a Grammar of Geography, to be committed to memory, and, by being placed by itself, prevents all uncertainty relative to the part to be committed. The Third Part is an interesting description of the world, to be read in classes. To this edition is added a concise view of Ancient Geography.

*Dr. Stoughton, late President of Columbian College, thus speaks of the work:*

*Philadelphia, June 9, 1820.*

"The Geography by D. Adams, A. M. as far as my judgment extends, is one of the happiest efforts for imparting profit, popularity, and pleasure to the science it teaches. The accentuation of difficult words in the first part, is as necessary and useful as the outlines to be committed to memory in the second part, are select and judicious. In part the third, the Author has avoided servility in copying from the works of others, and in a style neat and attractive, has exhibited the state of Nations and Cities, not as they presented themselves in the last or former centuries, but as they now exist. The work discovers the extensive reading of the Author, and a felicity of talent in fixing on the facts which are best calculated to inform and edify. I wish the work a very extensive circulation. W. STAUGHTON.


## *COLLECTOR'S NOTICE..Greenwood.*

NOTICE is hereby given, to the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands, in the town of Greenwood, lying in the north part of said town, formerly known by the name of Raymond's grant, and in the county of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bill committed to me the subscriber, Collector of said town, to collect, for the year 1827, in the respective sums following, viz.:—

| No. of Lots. | No. of Range. | No. of Acres. | Value. | State, Town and County tax. | Dipheut High-way tax for 1826. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ | | | c. | c. |
| 3 | 1 | 100 | 45 | 4 | 1 | | 77 |
| 5 | 4 | 100 | 45 | 4 | 1 | | 77 |
| 7 | 3 | 100 | 45 | 4 | 1 | | 77 |
| Formerly 2 | 5 | 100 | 45 | 4 | 1 | | 77 |
| taxed to Capt. 7 | 5 | 50 | 36 | 4 | 1 | | 61 |
| R. Merrill. 8 | 5 | 100 | 45 | 3 | 40 | | 77 |
| Unknown, 5 | 6 | 100 | 45 | 4 | 1 | | 77 |
| 7 | 6 | 100 | 45 | 4 | 1 | | 77 |
| 2 | 7 | 100 | 45 | 4 | 1 | | 77 |
| 6 | 8 | 100 | 45 | 4 | 1 | | 77 |
| 12 | 9 | 75 | 33 | 3 | 90 | | 56 |

And unless said taxes, and all necessary intervening charges, are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Monday, the first day of September next, so much of said land, as will discharge the same, will then be sold at public auction, at the store of Enoch Cordwell, in said town of Greenwood, on said day, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN SMALL, Collector.
Greenwood, March 25, 1828.


BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

# NEW STORE: NEW SPRING GOODS.

## LYMAN & POOR,

HAVE formed a connexion in business, and have taken the Store, No. 6, Boyd's Building, (2 doors below the Bank of Portland,) where they have received an entire new stock of European, French, India and American

# Dry Goods,

which are offered at better bargains than has ever been sold in Portland—consisting in part of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 700 | yds | Light Calicoes | 12 1-2 cts per yd; |
| 1100 | yds | " and dark do | 15 do do; |
| 1237 | yds | do do do | 1s do; |
| 756 | yds | do do | 20 do do; |
| 2705 | yds | do Prints | from 22 to 33 cts do; |
| 673 | yds | Fine Bleac'd Shirtings | from 12 1-2 to 15 cts do; |
| 937 | yds | do Sheetings | from 15 to 25 do do; |
| 1059 | yds | Stout Brown Shirtings | 10 cts do; |
| 1391 | yds | do Sheetings (38 inches) | 12 1-2 cts do; |
| 700 | yds | Checks and Ginghams | from 12 1-2 to 15 cts do; |
| 532 | yds | Stripes, (Blue & White,) | 15 ctsdo; |
| 25 | ps | 4 4 & 6 4 White Cambrics | from 25 to 44 cts per yd; |
| 15 | ps | 4 4 & 64 Cambric Muslins | from 30 to 75 cts do; |
| 15 | ps | 4 4 Fig'd & Plain Book Muslin | from 25 to 92 cts do; |
| 10 | ps | Plaid & Corded Cambrics 6 4 wide | from 2s 6d to 3s do; |

--ALSO--

White Worsted Mantles from 6s 9d to 9s 9d;
Red do do from 7s to 10s 6d;
Col'd Crape Shawls from $2,00 to 4,25;
Elegant Brocade Shawls $3,25;
Narrow Black Bombazine for Mantles, cheap;
Col'd Cambrics for Bonnetts, from 1s to 30 cts per yard;
Bl'k and col'd Canton Crapes; Pongees for Dresses 46 cts per yd; Elegant Stripe Battiste for Ladie's Dresses, 40 cts per yd; Bl'k satin Levantine, French, do; India twill'd Silks, from 3s 6d to 6s per yd; Bl'k Sarsnetts 3s, Green, do; col'd Florence Silks; Elegant bl'k Silk Vestings, super London do; Valentia and Common do, cheap: bl'k Silk Hdkfs; Bandanna and Flag Hdkfs; Cotton Flags 9d, White Pocket Hdkfs, from 1s to 2s; a great assortment of Gloves and Hosiery; plain and fig'd Swiss Muslin, very low; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Bonnett, Belt and Cap Ribbons; Parasols; 2 Cases Cotton Umbrellas from 5s 6d to 10s; 1 Case Silk Umbrellas from 12s to 21s.

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of black, blue, brown, olive, claret and mix'd

## ☞BROADCLOTHS;☜

very cheap; blue, black, drab, brown and mixed *CASSIMERES;* blue and mix'd Satinetts, Woollenetts and Drillings; Striped Jeans and Derries; Worsted Satin for Gentlemen's Summer Coats; blue and yellow Nankeens; white Jeans, &c. &c. &c.

☞Those who purchase with Cash, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine the above Goods and prices before purchasin0 elsewhere, as they will be sold extremely low.

## ☞WANTED,☜

As above, **5000** YDS good TOW CLOTH in exchange for goods.
*Portland, April* 24, 1828. 6wis 200

# VERY CHEAP GOODS!

## A GREAT MANY VERY CHEAP GOODS

HAVE just been received, and are going off rapidly, at No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle-street, Portland—AMONG WHICH ARE—

| | |
|---|---|
| A very handsome assortment of light and dark Prints, at | 1s per yard; |
| Handsome Style of Plaid Prints at | 20 cts per yard; |
| Best Brown Sheetings, 38 inches wide, at | 12 1-2 cts per yard; |
| Good 5 4 Bleached Sheetings, at | 20 cts per yard; |
| " 4 4 " " | 1s per yard; |
| Super quality of Bedtickings, at | 25 cts per yard; |
| Black Canton Crapes, at | 4,00 pr pattern; |
| White Muslin Dresses, at | 7s 6d and 9s; |
| Plain Jaconett Muslins for dresses, at | 25 cts per yard; |
| White Muslin for Cravats, at | 25 cts; |
| Dimolies 7 8 wide, at | 1s pr yard; |
| Light Kid Gloves, at | 12 1-2 cts pr pair; |
| Boxes Cotton Balls, at | 1s pr box; |
| Souching Pongees, at | 48 & 50 cts pr yard; |
| Bleach'd Shirtings, at 12 1-2 cts; Brown, do. at | 10 cts; |

—ALSO—

A very handsome assortment of Black, Blue and Mixt

## BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

Which are selling at equally low prices for Cash. Purchasers from the country will do well to call.
*Portland, April* 20, 1828. 3wis W. D. LITTLE. 200

# Fresh Goods,

☞VERY CHEAP.☜

## HENRY POOR,

HAS just opened for sale a complete assortment of India, French and British,

# Piece Goods,

Imported this spring—such as Calicoes 1s the yd; stripe Jeans 1s the yd; Dimity 1s the yd; prime Sheetings and Bleach'd Shirtings 12 1-2 cts the yd; 5 4 plain Muslins 2s pr yd; Swiss, Mull and Cambric Muslins; colored & white Cambrics; brown and Bonnet Cambrics; elegant Battistes for 26 cts the yard; Pongees; Levantines; Nankin, Canton, Prest and Italian Crapes; lots Gloves and Hosiery; Scotch Ginghams a fine article; Silecia and Russia Diapers; Damask; Mantles; Brocade and Merino Shawls *very* cheap; with a great many other goods very low.

—ALSO—

A great Stock of fresh

## ☞BROADCLOTHS,☜

from English, German and American Manufacturers, varying in prices from 2 dollars to 9 dollars the yard—buyers may be assured of *good Bargains*; Cassimeres; Satinetts; Derrys; Jeans; Drillings; Grandurills; Lastings; Nankeens; Stripes; Ginghams; Checks; Sheetings; Shirtings; Yarns; Threads, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

In prime order for retailing, best Live Geese, Russia, Sea Fowl and Common

## FEATHERS,

done up at short order—Ticks from 22 to 35 cts the yard, &c. &c.
*Portland, April* 20. 4mep 199

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, and by the Author in Buckfield, a Compendious System of English Grammar, comprising all that is necessary in a work of this kind. By William Pilgin, A. M. teacher of a Grammar School in Buckfield.

***As it is presumed, that this work is on a plan somewhat new and improved, as to its parts and arrangements; it may, perhaps, deserve the attention of the public in general, and of Instructors in grammar in particular.
*Norway, May* 1. 6w 200

*BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS*

CONSTANTLY for sale at the Oxford Bookstore

☞BARGAINS.--BARGAINS.--☜

## SAMUEL CUTLER,

Next door above Bank of Portland, Middle-street, Portland,

HAS just received a large assortment of

# Spring Goods,

VERY CHEAP—AMONG WHICH ARE

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | ys | Calicoes fast colors at | 1 | |
| 2000 | ys | do elegant from | 20 c to | 2s |
| 945 | ys | Cotton, yard wide, | *excellent*, | 12 1-2 cts |
| 300 | ys | do do | do | 11 cts; |
| 479 | ys | do 3 4 | do | 10 cts; |
| 600 | ys | Checks and Ginghams, | | 12 1-2 cts; |
| 700 | ys | Bed Tick from | 20 c to | 2s |
| 350 | ys | superior 4 4 bleachd Cotton, | | 1s |
| 30 | ps | superior 4 4 Irish Linens; | | |
| 20 | ps | 7 4 & 6 4 White Cambrics. | | |
| 20 | ps | 4 4-5 4 & 6 4 Cambric Muslins; | | |
| 15 | ps | Figd Corded and Plaid Cambrics | | |
| 22 | ps | plain and Plaid Battistes; | | |
| 25 | ps | Battiste & English Ginghams; | | |
| 50 | ps | Thread and Bobbinet Laces; | | |
| 20 | ps | Patch Furnitures; | | |
| 20 | ps | Silks from 3s to 6 \| 9 per pard; | | |
| 50 | ps | Thin Goods for men and boys wear. | | |

—ALSO—

Nankin and Canton Crape; Italian and Press'd Crapes; Pongees; Vestings; color'd Cambrics; Bonnet Cambrics; Buttons; Tape; Pins; Needles; Cords; Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs; White and Colored Cravats; men's and women's Hose and Gloves Cotton; Valentia and Mareno Shawls; 300 Fancy Work Baskets; Boxes Cotton Balls, 1s.

—ALSO—

1 Case elegant

## EGYPTIAN BONNETS,

of a beautiful color, and well manufactured, *cheap*; handsome Ribbons.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of

## BROADCLOTHS & Cassimeres.

☞Purchasers are invited to call and examine—and any article not proving as good as recommended, may be returned.
PORTLAND, *April* 15, 1828. 199

*SCHOOL TICKETS,*

OR *Rewards of Merit*, in a great variety for sale at the *Oxford Book store*. April 21.

# POETRY.

MR. BARTON, Sir,—If you think the following lines worth a corner in your paper, they are at your disposal.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

## SPRING.

Sad, sullen winter now is gone,
And call'd away its ruffling blast;
The virgin snow has left the lawn,
And nature wears a pleasing cast.

No more the hunter with his gun
Pois'd on his shoulder works his way
Through drifted snow, while swift does run
The timid Fox at Pigor's bay.

No more the wintry blast is heard
To whistle through the leafless tree;
Where new is perch'd the sprightly bird,
That fills the air with melody.

The bee is now let loose again,
And humming o'er the smiling field;
Follow'd by numbers of her train,
In search of flowers that sweet can yield.

The frogs have ventured from their holes,
And fill the air at night with songs;
The frosty earth no more withholds
The little songsters, for no wronge.

Behold the farmer full of glee,
Whistling while he ploughs the maze;
While perch'd on yonder towering tree,
The red-breast sings his song of praise.

Behold the little feather'd race,
Cheerful they dart from wood to wood,
In search of some convenient place
To build their nests and hatch their brood.

And what has caused this sudden change?
A few short weeks have scarce gone through,
Since, far as the gazing eye could range,
Continual snow-banks hove in view.

O! it is Spring—'tis lovely Spring!
That makes the scenery look gay,
And makes the merry warblers sing;—
I almost wish 'twould always stay.

H. L. C.

## EVENING SONG
### OF THE TYROLESE PEASANTS.

BY MRS. FELICIA HEMANS.

Come to the Sun set Tree!
The day is past and gone;
The woodman's axe lies free,
And the reaper's work is done.

The twilight-star to heaven,
And the summer-dew to flowers,
And rest to us is given
By the cool of the evening hours.

Sweet is the hour of rest!
Pleasant the wind's low sigh,
And the gleaming of the west,
And the turf whereon we lie;

When the burden and the heat
Of labor's task are o'er,
And kindly voices greet
The tir'd one at his door.

Come to the Sun-set Tree!
The day is past and gone;
The woodman's axe lies free,
And the reaper's work is done.

Yes—tuneful is the sound
That dwells in whispering boughs;
Welcome the freshness round,
And the gale that fans our brows.

But rest more sweet and still
Than ever night-fall gave,
Our longing hearts shall fill
In the world beyond the grave.

There shall no tempest blow,
No scorching noon-tide heat;
There shall be no more snow,
No weary wandering feet.

And we lift our trusting eyes,
From the hills our fathers trod,
To the quiet of the skies,
To the sabbath of our God.

Come to the Sun-set Tree!
The day is past and gone;
The woodman's axe lies free,
And the reaper's work is done.

# VARIETY.

## JOE STRICKLAND.

Konstanty Nople, Jennywerry, 1828.

Dear & lovin unkle Ben,

I spoze you thort kaze I waz so darn fur of that I wasnt goen to rite yu agin. but iph you think I kan ever forgit yew. or Ant Nabby yew are tarnally mistaken, kaze I should remember yew iph I waz tother side ov awl kreashun. not by a darn site—un iph I ever git Bak agin i'll be hanged if yew ever ketch me in this kutthrote kuntry agin. taint half so good as oald Varmount—I kum plaigy neer starvin tu deth afore I got here, we hadn't northen under heaven tu ete haff the time only Dry Kod fish un taters—finally and tarnally arter an evverlastin long passage we got heer i,de been see sik awl the time, un had pretty neer spewd my gizard up, til by the lord harry I wouldnt mind bigger round than Dekon Bigelows pichfork handel—when I got heer tha axt me if I was ever in Turky before. no ses I. but i,ve had a darn meny turkys in me—i,de alevs heard a plaigy deel about Turky in Crop, in the gogtry when I went tu skool to Ikabud Krane, whare I want tu Speil—un by the jumpin jingo my mouth watered az soon az I landed—bym bye a darnashun Big lookin Blak kind ov a feller cum along with trousis on az big az meel bags, un a plaigy konkile lookin thing on his hed az big az won ov Dekon Bingham,s headraises—hello ses I mister whisker, Divvle or whatsomever yure name is, by the grate Mogul ses I, jist git me every Turky in Crop, un ill be dared if I dont swallier the hole koodle ov um at won singel meel. for i,me as hungree as a church yard—heaven & saith how the feller skairt me, by the lord he puiled out a Darnashun long krooked, kind ov a sarsh. that lookt for awl she word jist like old Leftenent Websters Hay Nife un ses he yew darn kristhun dog, yu,ve kum out of greese, un want to Swaller awl turky at won mowfull iff yew say another word by the grate mayhomnet, i,le kut yew up az fine az link meet—now thinks I heer,s the divvle to pay, but i,le spunk up tu him—so sis I. yew Dasnashun Black sun ov a turnip—I havnt seen a spartull ov greese since I started from york so yew may put up yure Darnashun long krooked nife—it yew thinx for tu kut up enny ov yure Darn. karkykows with me. I ges yule find yureself Pritty plaigy mistaken, by the grate. mountain iph yew say another Sassy word, i,le Jump down yure tarnal throte un gallop yure guts out for too koppers—by Jingo he lookt pritty nigh as white az skim milk, un ses he hoo the *divvle* are yew. with yure spindle shanks. ses I, im,e Joe Strickland from old Varmount. and darn yer ize—I,ve got more rale Kimikle Bilz. in my pokket, than awl turky & Egipt put tugethur—un i,ve kum heer tu git the grand Signer tu make *arnold* a Bashor with forte thowsyn: tales—heyven and aerth. how kweck he hawld in his horns kase he,d herd about arnold & what a Darnkritter he was. for sellin prizes and was as frald ov him as he was of the old *Nik* un ses he. friend Joe. will yew take a chaw ov opyem with me—no ses I—I ruther take a gin kok tale by a darn site—now my Deer unkle Ben. I,le Jist let the kat out ov the bag & tell you partly what I kum to this kuntry arter—for thare aint noboddy under heyven nows- only arnold & he told me tu keep my mouth shet az klost az a klam shel til I got Bak, so yew mus,nt eventel ant nabby nothen about it—last. summer when I and Joe Laughton went tu Nigh-agry tu se that vessel go over the kattyrack—I kum akrost an oald Squor that told me iph I wou,d giv her a kwart ov rum, she wou,d tel me whare Morgin was, so I giv her a kimikle Doller Bill—now sis I whare is the Darn kritter, then she sed he,d gone tu konstanty nople, now by jingo thinks when I go tu git Arnold made Bashor, ile Jist look arter him—un by the grate moses Peter I had,nt bin hear fore days afore I sea a komikill lookin kind ov a feller, awl drest up jist like a tirk, with big trouses on—with his face lookin rite at me, but kept goin to,ther way—thinks I thats a white Hall boteman,kase he looks won way un goes tother—so I run after him un thinks I i,le giv him a little masonry. Jist tu see what he,s made ov (kaze im,e a bit ov a mason. ive bin on the gridiron) so ses I hello. Jubelo—hello Jubelum ses he—hoo the divvle ar yew sis I with yuae hed on tale foremust sis he, ime, kaptin Bill morgin, un iph yull keep yure mouth shet i,le tell yew all about it so we set down on a stump un then he sed that he,d lived in york State a good while un koud,nt make northen, un Ile thort he,d cut a kaper & Print a book about freemasonry, & then got sum fellers from Kannady tu karry him off, so tha took him to nighag,ary rivver un when tha got him in the middle tha chopt his hed off with a Darn big kleaver un flung him overbored, un he swum as much as ten rod afore he overtook his hed when he grab,d it with both hands & stuck it on agin un padeled for Kannady, whare he found an old old Squor Doctor, that fasned his hed on with Beaswex & Turpintime, but he had bin in sich a darn hurry hed got the rong side afore. & Dars,nt take it off agin for feer it would,nt stick on agin—when he got well he started for Konstanty nopel un went awe the way by land—now he gits a darn good price for takin kare of the grand Signors seraglo, he is kinder kaptin ov the Unnacks. that take kare of the gals—kaze when he,s goin won way he looks tother. I told him I kum tu take him bak tu york, where I koud git too thowsen dollers if I brort him alive un if I killed him un Brort him bak ded. I should get three Thowsen—he sed that he,d took so many steps in free masonry That the divvle himself kouldn,t kill him & offered me forty thowsen dollers. tu let him alone un not tell whare he is, till arter the Next lection, un i,ve agreed to say nothem about it so you must jist keep still—he torks a grate deel about somebody, that got a wick to his name, but I forgit what the rest on,t is—it is north wick or kandle wick or some sich wick & he ses he,ll be guvvener, in york state in spite or the divvle—he laffs as iph heyven un airth was kummin tugether. when he hears what a Darn fuss tha make about him now they think he,s ded. un he ses that a grate menny of them that make the most noise about him—hav menny times offerd him fore shillin to drink a kuart of Sider Brandy rite doun, jis tu see it kill him but tha aint. at the bottom on,t i,le tel yeu more about it when I kum home—paper is pritty darn Skairse here or else i,de rite more in my next letter i,le tel yeu about the greeks. I,le be hangd iph I no which is the best ov the too the greeks will Steal evvry thing yuve got, un the turks will kut yure hed off. so between both tha ar a Darn komekle Sett—

from yure Lovven Neffew
til Deth JOE STRICKLAND

Unkle Ben
in Varmount—

## LAWS OF MAINE.

AN ACT to regulate the taking of Alewives in Winslow's stream and Leach's stream, in the town of Penobscot.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That it shall and may be lawful for the inhabitants of said town of Penobscot, at their annual meeting, in the month of March or April, to sell or otherwise dispose of the privilege of taking the fish called Alewives, in Winslow's stream and Leach's stream, so called, in the town of Penobscot; and the emoluments arising from such sale or disposal, shall be appropriated by said town to such purposes and uses as the inhabitants thereof shall from time to time, in legal town meeting determine.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the days for taking said fish in said streams, shall be on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, and at no other time.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, except the purchaser or purchasers, or such other person as shall be duly authorized by said town of Penobscot, at their annual meeting in the month of March or April, shall take any of said fish in either of said streams, or the ponds from which they take their source, he or they shall forfeit and pay for every fish so unlawfully taken a sum not exceeding ten nor less than four cents: *Provided*, That if the purchaser or purchasers aforesaid, or any other person shall, at any time, take any of said fish in the tide waters of the northern Bay, so called, in said town, with wears, seines, drag or dip nets, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten cents for each fish so unlawfully taken.

Sect. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That if the purchasers or managers of said privileges, or either of them, lawfully taking said fish as aforesaid, shall, when in his or their power, neglect or refuse to supply any person, who may apply for the same, being an inhabitant of said town, at the rate of twelve and a half cents for one hundred of said fish, the purchaser or manager so refusing, shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of five dollars; and if any person or persons authorized to take said fish shall ask, demand, or receive more than the above rate aforesaid, for said fish, at the place where said fish are taken, whilst the same are fresh and green, of any person being an inhabitant of the town of Penobscot, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay for each offence, the sum of five dollars.

Sect. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of said town of Penobscot, at their annual meeting aforesaid, choose by ballot a committee consisting of three persons, freeholders of the town, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties enjoined upon them by this Act, whose duty it shall be to open sluices or passage ways for said fish to pass or repass through all the dams on either of said streams and to remove all obstructions in the same, which might prevent said fish from ascending and descending said streams; all of which shall be done at the expense of said town.

Sect. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be a gate or sluice way through each and every dam on either of said streams, one foot and a half wide, and one foot and a half high; the bottom of each gate a sluice way to be on the bed of said streams where the water naturally runs.

Sect. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the committee aforesaid shall have full power, and it shall be their duty to remove all logs, boards, slabs or other lumber, or whatever else might obstruct the free passage of said Alewives through the gates or sluice ways aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of said committee or any two of them to traverse both of the streams aforesaid from the waters of the northern Bay, so called, to the ponds from which said streams take their departure, once at least in each week, during the time said Alewives are ascending said streams, and see that all the gates or sluice ways on both of said streams are open, and that they are kept open at all times from the tenth of May annually, until the fish are done passing up; and said committee shall again open the gates and sluice ways on said streams, on the twentieth of August in each year, and keep them open till the twentieth of September, annually.

Sect. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person chosen one of said Committee, on due notice thereof, shall refuse to accept thereof, and to qualify himself therefor, within seven days after such notice, every person so refusing shall forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars to the use of said town; and the Treasurer of the town is hereby authorized and directed, to prosecute and sue for the same; and in case of the refusal of any person so chosen the selectmen for the time being, shall have power, and are hereby directed to proceed to appoint some other person or persons in the room of those who shall refuse as aforesaid; and any person, so appointed, who shall refuse as aforesaid, shall be liable to the same penalty; and if the selectmen shall neglect to proceed as aforesaid, they shall each of them forfeit and pay a sum of ten dollars; and no man shall be obliged to serve more than one year in three.

Sect. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That if the owners of mills or millidams, on either of the streams aforesaid, shall refuse to let the committee chosen by said town at their annual meeting aforesaid, open gates or sluice ways through the several dams on said streams, or in any way obstruct their operation, in removing lumber, logs, or other timber, that might prevent the fish from ascending said streams, or either of them, they shall each of them forfeit and pay for each day they shall so offend, a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than five.

Sect. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That all penalties incurred by any breach of this Act, except as specified in the eighth section hereof, shall be recovered by action of debt in any court competent to try the same, in the name of either of said committee, one moiety thereof to the use of the town, and the other moiety to the use of the plaintiff who may sue for the same.

Sect. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That if any minor or minors shall offend against any part of this Act, and thereby incur any of the penalties aforesaid, the parents, masters, or guardians, of such minor or minors, shall be answerable therefor, as if it were his or their personal offence.

Sect. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That no purchaser or manager aforesaid, or any person employed by them, shall be deemed a trespasser in going on the lands and premises of any person in order to take said fish on their paying a reasonable compensation therefor if required.

Sect. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That if said committee shall neglect or refuse to open the gates or sluice ways aforesaid, as directed in the seventh section of this act, they shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding ten nor less than five dollars for each day they may so neglect to open said gates or sluice ways:—*Provided*, That none of said fish shall be taken in said streams or ponds until May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, under a penalty of ten cents for each Alewive so unlawfully taken.

Sect. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act shall be in force from and after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and all Acts or parts of Acts passed previous to the passage of this Act, regulating the taking of said fish in the northern Bay, so called, and its appendages, or in either of the streams or ponds aforesaid be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 16, 1828.]


## NEW GOODS.

A LARGE and extensive assortment of *FLOOR and STAIR CARPETINGS*; Hearth Rugs; 12-4 Marseilles Quilts; grass bleached Irish Linens; Long Lawn; Merino Bombazine; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Drillings; Nankins; Woolenetts; Calicoes; Ginghams; Cambric Muslins, together with Woollen, Cotton, Linen, and Silk Goods, suitable for the season. Also, 1 case elegant Bolivar Hats. The above Goods were selected with great care, and will be sold Cheap for cash, by

JOSEPH HARROD.

Portland, May 2, 1828. 3w 1

## PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA;

Equal to Swaim's or any other,

AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER,

FOR THE CURE OF

Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Ulcers, Mercurial and syphilitic Diseases.

*Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c*

*For sale at the Oxford Bookstore.*

## PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, whose Accounts and Notes have been of one year's standing and upwards, are now reminded in a particular manner, that they must be paid immediately.

S. & A. MILLETT.

Norway Village, May 2, 1828. 3w 1

## MORE LEGHORNS.

### G. C. LYFORD

HAS just received one Case more *first Quality* LEGHORNS, which, together with those before on hand, comprise the Largest and Best assortment ever offered in Portland.

He has now on hand about 150 Bolivars and 75 Bonnets, costing more than 1000 Dollars.

### G. C. LYFORD,

having had five years experience in the Leghorn trade, flatters himself that he is better acquainted with the business than most others—and can *buy as cheap*, and *will sell as low* as any other person in this place, or elsewhere. Ladies in want of the above article will do well to call before purchasing.

Also,—On hand, lots of ninepenny Sheetings, Shilling Calicoes, ninepenny Copper plates, and Shilling Dimities, together with a great variety of other Cheap GOODS.

*No. 4, Boyd's Buildings, Middle-St. Portland.*

May 1, 1828. 6w 1

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE attention of School Committees is invited to the following valuable School Books, published by RICHARDSON & LORD.

*Smith's Mental and Practical Arithmetic*, a new work, containing two popular systems of intellectual and written Arithmetic: and yet, by using economy in printing, the publishers are enabled to sell the work at less than the usual price of one. Highly favorable notices of this Arithmetic may be found in several periodicals of the day; the following is from the Journal of Education:

A careful examination of this valuable work will show that its author has compiled it as all books for school use ought to be compiled—from the results of actual experiment and observation in the school room. It is entirely a practical work, combining the the merits of Colburn's system, with copious practice on the Slate."

*Morse's Improved School Geography and Atlas.* This work, first published more than thirty years ago, has always kept the lead of the numerous works in this department; and the important improvements adopted in the late editions, justly entitle it to the highest standing.

*The American Class Book*, by Rev. John Pierpont—a work of the highest character, used in the Boston Public Schools as well as elsewhere extensively.

*The National Reader*, by Rev. John Pierpont—a new work, destined to fill that place in the schools of the U. States, which Murray's English Reader holds in those of Great Britain.

"*Boston Reading Lessons*," *for Primary Schools*—a beautiful little work, prepared for and used in the Boston Primary Schools.

*Noye's System of Writing*, the most popular copy-slips extant, containing two sets of copies, for large and small hands, German text, Italian hand, &c.

*Walsh's Mercantile Arithmetic*—a new edition of this valuable work will be published in a few days.

*Wheplеys Compend of History, with Questions*—a work now universally known, and of acknowledged superiority.

*Blair's Outlines of History, Chronology, &c.* a popular little work for the younger classes.

*Goodrich's Geography and Atlas*—a preparatory work to Morse's Geography.

☞ NEW PRONOUNCING SPELLING BOOK, entitled the National Spelling Book, and pronouncing Tutor; containing rudiments of orthography and pronunciation on an improved plan, by which the sound of every syllable is distinctly shown, according to Walker's principles of English Orthoepy, with progressive reading Lessons. By B. D. Emerson, Principal of the Adam's Grammar School, Boston. An examination only of this work will satisfy any one of its superiority over any other Spelling Book, extant.—School Committees and Instructors are invited to call and examine them at the Oxford Bookstore.

April 27. 3w 200

*The American Builder's Companion: or System of Architect;*

PARTICULARLY adapted to the present style of building, illustrated by 70 copper plate engravings, sixth quarto edition, enlarged by the addition of Grecian Architect—by A. Benjamin architect and carpenter.—Published *R. P. & C. WILLIAMS*, Cornhill square, No. 79, Washington-street, Boston.

Extract from the preface of the third edition. "I have first laid down and explained inch problems in geometry as are absolutely necessary to the well understanding of the subject. I have next treated on the origin of building, of mouldings, and of the orders. I have endeavored to explain them so clearly and fully that they cannot be misunderstood.

"I have given examples for sashes, sash frames, and shutters; and how to set them in brick walls; have also treated fully on stairs.

"Several plans and elevation of buildings of different kinds, are to be found in this work, with observations on their several and particular parts."

*Publisher's Advertisement to the Sixth Edition.*

Since the copy right of this work has been transferred to the present proprietors, they have with the advice of the editor and other eminent Architects and builders, enlarged it by additional matter and plates, on stairs, *Grecian, Doric and Ionian Architecture*, from the most celebrated remains of antiquity, and an additional plan and elevation for a Meeting House or Church.

*This work is very generally approved of, and is now well known and found to contain all the information on this subject, necessary for common use.*

Also, a large assortment in all the various branches of literature, on liberal terms.

*March 6, 1828.* eply 192

## MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at a great bargain, his SAW-MILL, GRIST-MILL, and CLAPBOARD MACHINE, all entirely new, having been built but about one year, of good Materials, and the work done in a faithful and workmanlike manner; they are eligibly situated on one of the best Water privileges in the country—the Dam is constructed mostly of Stone, and on a solid foundation. The GRIST-MILL has two run of Stones, with a good Bolt, and commands an extensive run of custom. The SAW-MILL and CLAPBOARD MACHINE are easily supplied with the best Timber, and are so situated that the supply is almost inexhausible.

PHINEHAS HOWARD.

*Howard's Gore, May 1, 1828.* 4m 1

## TIMBER LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of the Resolve of the State of Maine, making appropriations for *Public Buildings* for the use of the State, the following TOWNSHIPS or parts of Townships of Land will be sold at *Public Auction* to the highest bidder, subject to the reservation of 1000 acres on each Township for the future appropriation of the Legislature to the use of such town, to wit:

Township No 2, in the 2d range of Townships north of the Lengthen Lemoine Township and west of Moosehead Lake, 22,963 acres

Township A in 13th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres

Township No. 2, in 13th range, do. 23,040 acres

Township A in 14th range of Townships, 19,104 acres,

According to the survey and plan made by Jos Norris.

The west half of Township No. 3, in range west of the Monument, 11,369 acres.

The north half of Township No. 1, 6th range, 11,462 acres.

Township No. 3, in 7th range, do. 23,255 acres,

According to Norris & M'Mill's plan.

Township No. 5, in 4th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.

Township No. 6, in 7th range, do. 23,040 acres.

According to Joseph & J. C. Norris' plan.

Township No. 1, in 11th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.

Township 8 in same range, do. 20,736 acres

According to Joseph Norris' plan.

These Townships are represented as possessing valuable Pine Timber and are worthy the attention of all who may wish to secure to themselves valuable lots of pine timber and land capable of sustaining a dense population after the timber shall have been taken off.

The terms of payment are one-fifth cash at the time of sale, the residue to be secured by the Note of the purchaser with two or more satisfactory sureties, payable in five equal annual payments with interest annually.

The four Townships first herein named will be sold at *Palmer's* Hotel, opposite the Court-House in *Augusta*, on THURSDAY, the *10th day of July next*, at 10 o'clock A. M.—and the remaining Townships and parts of Townships, at *Chick's* Hotel in *Bangor*, on MONDAY, the *14th day of July* next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES IRISH, *Land Agent.*

Portland, February 12, 1828. 2m3.

## LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,

*Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable SCHOOL BOOKS.*

THE PRONOUNCING TESTAMENT, in which all the proper names, and many other words are accented, to lead to a correct pronunciation. Above 30,000 copies of this work have already been called for, and it has exerted a very powerful influence in exciting attention to the subject of correct pronunciation, and establishing habits of correct speaking. Well printed from stereotype plates, on good paper.

In numerous towns, the School Committees have given particular directions for the introduction of the Pronouncing Testament: and the attaching of Walker's pronunciation to the work, will undoubtedly render the Testament a more universal companion in schools. Early habits of pronunciation are difficult to be changed, which renders it important to acquire those habits which are correct. The Spelling Books which are now fast coming into use are founded on the principles of Mr. Walker; and it cannot fail to be beneficial to have reading lessons marked agreeably to the same principles.

☞ The Pronouncing Testament has been recommended by numerous instructors and other literary persons, from which the following are selected:

*From the Rev. Mr. Benedict, of Pawtucket, R.I.*

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands,

I have examined your "Pronouncing Testament." Mr Alger certainly deserves great credit for his device, and for his wise and profitable application of Walker's rules of Orthoepy to this every day book: and if he carries his plan through the whole of the Scriptures, he will do a great service to the christian, as well as literary public.

*From the Rector of Christ Church to Mr. Alger.*

BOSTON, Feb. 12, 1828.

Dear Sir,

I have examined with much satisfaction your "Pronouncing Testament." The plan is, in my opinion, judicious and well executed; and will, I am persuaded, greatly facilitate the attainment of a correct pronunciation of Scripture names. I am happy to learn from your note at the end of the volume, that the whole Bible is shortly to be published on a similar plan. That your useful labors may be amply rewarded, and crowned with abundant success, is the sincere wish of, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

A. EATON.

## Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE--

No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND,

AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—*Portland, Aug. 13, 1827.*—y



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